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1952

679,407 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
1 SHEET This drawing is a reproduction of
the Original on a reduced scale.

FIG.1.

FIG.2.

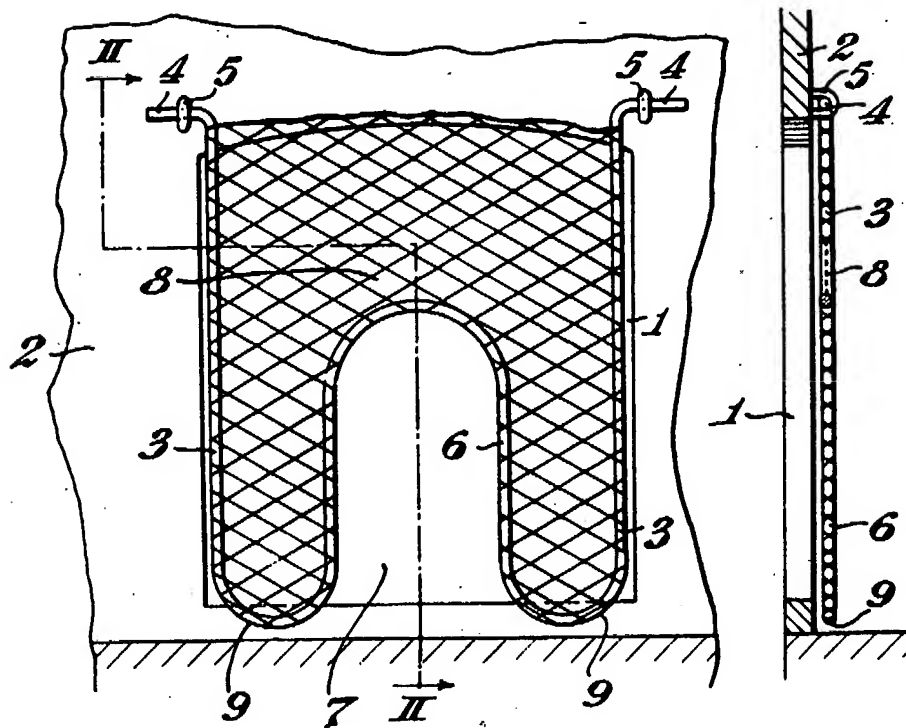
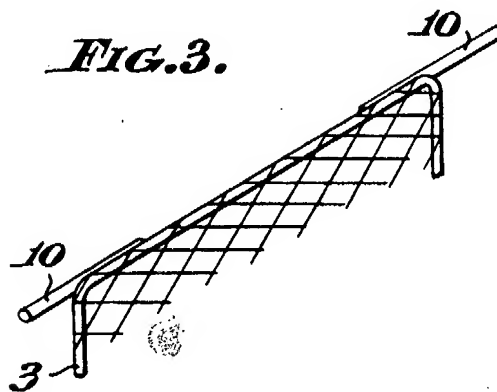


FIG.3.



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PATENT SPECIFICATION

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

A Trap Door for Poultry Houses

I, DONALD VAUGHAN SINCLAIR, a British subject, of Southwoods Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a trap door for poultry houses; and has for its object to provide, for the purpose of closing an entrance opening to the house, a door which affords limited vision to allow a fowl to look into the house so that curiosity will be aroused, and which is so formed that the bird can pass its head through a space to obtain a better view of the interior of the house prior to entering same, an attempt to enter the house resulting in the door being opened to permit such entry, the door subsequently closing so that the bird cannot pass out of the house until the owner opens the house.

According to the invention a trap door for a poultry house has at least a major portion in the form of a wire fabric providing interstices that afford vision into the house, and has a gap extending upwardly from the bottom intermediately in its width and of a size permitting the head and neck of a fowl to pass through said gap, the door having provision for pivotally suspending it from a poultry house in the locality of the top of an entrance opening thereto and being adapted to be opened only inwardly of the house.

The invention further consists in the provision of a poultry house incorporating a door constructed and mounted as above set forth and which is so arranged that a part of said door can contact with that wall of the house in which the opening is formed, thereby to prevent the door being opened outwards.

[Price 2/8]

The door may comprise a rigid stout wire frame which in general may be of a substantially rectangular shape, said frame having a bottom portion formed (e.g., centrally of its length) with an inverted U bend. The area enclosed by said frame is occupied by wire netting secured to said frame. Thus, the U bend at the bottom gives the effect of a gap extending up into the body of the door. This bend is of a width enabling the head and neck of a fowl to pass through it.

For the pivotal suspension of the door, the wire frame thereof is formed at the top with spindle-forming extensions projecting horizontally outwards over which staples are fitted, these staples being driven into the back of that wall of the house in which the entrance opening is formed. The bottom portions of the door which depend down at the sides of the gap serve as stops to contact with a part of the wall or a floor piece below the opening, thus preventing outward opening of the door.

The wire netting will afford limited vision through the door, such as will encourage a bird to pass its head and neck through the gap to make a closer inspection of the interior of the house. Light pressure of the bird while thus peering into the house will serve to swing the door inwards and upwards so that the bird will effect an entry.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described and are shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a portion of a poultry-house wall and the trap door fitted thereto for closing an opening in said wall.

Figure 2 is a section on II—II in Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the upper portion of a trap door of a slightly modified form.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, a trap door for the purpose of closing an entrance opening 1 of a poultry house wall 2, comprises a substantially U-shaped stout wire frame 3 having outwardly-bent end portions 4 forming spindle-like extensions over which are fitted staples 5 driven into the wall 2. This mounting of portions 4 in the staples 5 suspends the door so that it can be swung into the poultry house.

The bottom or bridging portion of frame 3 has an upwardly arched centre portion 6 presenting a gap 7.

The area bounded by the wire frame 3 and by a top horizontal line connecting the spindle portions 4 is occupied by wire netting 8. This wire netting is secured to the frame 3 in any suitable manner such as by having marginal portions turned over the wire, or by wire clips. The frame 3 and netting 8 conjointly form a door.

As will be seen, the depending portions 9 at the sides of arch 6 project down below the bottom of the wall opening 1 so that by contact with wall 2 they serve as stops to prevent outward opening of the door.

In the modification shown in Figure 3 the wire frame 3 has upper portions turned and secured together where they meet each other, thus giving required strength if the wire netting used does not possess sufficient rigidity for omission of top reinforcement. In this case separate spindle pieces 10 (or an equivalent long spindle) are permanently secured to said wire frame.

The wire netting used is of such a mesh as to afford some vision into the poultry house. The arch 6 is of such a size as to present above the bottom of the wall opening 1 a space which will admit the head and neck of a fowl looking into the house. Pressure of the fowl against the door will serve to open same.

What we claim is:—

1. A trap door for a poultry house, said door having at least a major portion in the form of a wire fabric providing interstices that afford vision into the house, and having a gap extending upwardly from the bottom intermediately in its width and of a size permitting the head and neck of a fowl to pass through said gap, the door having provision for

pivotal suspension of it from a poultry house in the locality of the top of an entrance opening thereto and being adapted to be opened only inwardly of the house.

2. A poultry house having a door constructed and mounted according to Claim 1, and which is so arranged that a part of said door can contact with that wall of the house in which the opening is formed, thereby to prevent the door being opened outwards.

3. A trap door or poultry house according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the said trap door comprises a rigid stout wire frame having a bottom portion formed with an inverted U bend presenting a gap extending into the door, the area enclosed by the frame being occupied by wire netting secured to said frame.

4. A trap door according to Claims 1 and 3, wherein the wire frame is provided at the top with spindle-forming extensions projecting horizontally outwards and adapted to be embraced by staples for the pivotal suspension of the door.

5. A poultry house according to Claims 2 and 3 wherein, for the pivotal suspension of the door, the wire frame is provided at the top with spindle-forming extensions projecting horizontally outwards over which staples are fitted, these staples being driven into the back of that wall of the house in which the entrance opening is formed.

6. A poultry house according to Claims 2 and 3, or Claim 5 wherein the bottom portions of the door which depend down at the sides of the gap serve as stops for contact with a part of the wall or a floor piece below the opening, thus preventing outward opening of the door.

7. In or for a poultry house, a trap door substantially as herein described and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1951.
KINGS PATENT AGENCY LIMITED.
By B. T. KING, A.I.Mech.E.,
Director,
Registered Patent Agent,
146a, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.
Agents for the Applicant.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

A Trap Door for Poultry Houses

I, DONALD VAUGHAN SINCLAIR, a British subject, of Southwoods Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, do hereby declare this inven-

tion to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to a trap door

for poultry houses and has for its object to provide, for the purpose of closing an entrance opening to the house, a door which affords limited vision to allow a fowl to look into the house so that curiosity will be aroused, and which is so formed that the bird can pass its head through a space to obtain a better view of the interior of the house prior to entering same, an attempt to enter the house resulting in the door being opened to permit such entry, the door subsequently closing so that the bird cannot pass out of the house until the owner opens the house.

According to the invention a trap door for a poultry house has at least a major portion in the form of a wire fabric providing interstices that afford vision into the house, and has a gap extending upwardly from the bottom intermediately in its width and of a size permitting the head and neck of a fowl to pass through said gap, the door having provision for pivotally suspending it from a poultry house in the locality of the top of an entrance opening thereto and being adapted to be opened only inwardly of the house.

The invention further consists in the provision of a poultry house incorporating a door constructed and mounted as above set forth and which is so arranged that a part of said door can contact with that wall of the house in which the opening is formed, thereby to prevent the door being opened outwards.

In one example of construction the door comprises a rigid stout wire frame which in general may be of a substantially

rectangular shape, said frame having a bottom portion formed centrally of its length with an inverted U bend. The area enclosed by said frame is occupied by wire netting secured to said frame. Thus the U bend at the bottom gives the effect of a gap extending up into the body of the door. This bend is of a width enabling the head and neck of a fowl to pass through it.

The pivotal suspension of the door, the wire frame thereof is formed at the top with spindle-forming extensions projecting horizontally outwards over which staples are engaged or adapted to be engaged, these staples being driven into the back of that wall of the house in which the entrance opening is formed. The bottom portions of the door which depend down on each side of the gap are adapted to serve as stops to contact with a part of the wall or a floor piece below the opening, thus preventing outward opening of the door.

The wire netting will afford limited vision through the door, such as will encourage a bird to pass its head and neck through the gap to make a closer inspection of the interior of the house. Light pressure of the bird while thus peering into the house will serve to swing the door inwards and upwards so that the bird will effect an entry.

KINGS PATENT AGENCY LIMITED.

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Director,

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